Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

method, both inductive and deductive, with no heavy line of demarcation between them. The second part describes certain interesting 'supplementary methods' connected with statistics. And in the third part, questions that deal with the nature of scientific systems as systems are considered. The treatment throughout is clear and concise, and the theory well illustrated. Examples and questions connected with the student's interests as well as with more technical science are given at the end of each chapter, though there are hardly enough of these to admit of much variation in a course from year to year. At the end of the book come three longer examples of classic pieces of complex scientific reasoning.

The significant points in the range of subject matter are: (1) the introduction early in the course of an analysis of the nature of perception as the source from which we get our facts; (2) the entire omission of any further analysis of the reasoning process; (3) the explicit setting-aside of all consideration of such theories as Karl Pearson's for instance, as to the relation of the external world to our scientific laws, except for assertions that the laws science discovers are the laws of things; (4) the discussion of certain 'extra-syllogistic' reasoning, notably that found in mathematical induction and in the use of figures in geometry; (5) a more detailed analysis of statistical method than is often given, supplemented by a short illustrated discussion of 'The Graphic Method of Representing Data and their Relations'; and (6) the comparison of mathematics, science, and history as systems of knowledge.

One's judgment of the value of these discussions and omissions would need more justification than a short notice allows. The analysis of the nature of perception seems to me, for instance, particularly valuable, but chiefly because it suggests the very theory I understand Mr. Jones to deny, the subjective character of even the simplest forms of knowledge. As 'An Introduction to Scientific Method' I wish that the book might make more direct reference to the use of biographies of investigators where we have live and significant inductions actually in process, and where the use of any definite methods appears a characteristic no more fundamental than the slow growth of law out of repeated attempts to conceive as well as challenge all possible explanations.

FRANCES H. ROUSMANIERE.

SMITH COLLEGE.

The following books also have been received:

The Classical Moralists. Selections Illustrating Ethics from Socrates to Martineau. Compiled by BENJAMIN RAND. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1909. — pp. xix, 797.

Charles Darwin and the Origin of Species. By E. B. POULTON. London and New York, Longmans, Green, and Co., 1909. — pp. xv, 302.

The Individual and Reality. By E. D. FAWCETT. London and New York, Longmans, Green, and Co., 1909. — pp. xxiv, 449. $4.25.

The Moral Life. A Study in Genetic Ethics. By A. E. DAVIES. Baltimore, Review Publishing Co., 1909. — pp. xii, 187.

Æsthetic as Science of Expression and General Linguistic. Translated from the Italian of BENEDETTO CROCE by DOUGLAS AINSLIE. London and New York, The Macmillan Co., 1909. — pp. xxxi, 403.

Plato's Doctrine of Ideas. By J. A. STEWART. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1909. — pp. 207.

The Symposium of Plato. Edited by R. G. BURY. Cambridge, W. Heffer and Sons, 1909. — pp. lxxi, 179.

Philosophy as a Science. By PAUL CARUS. Chicago, The Open Court Publishing Co., 1909. — pp. ix, 213. $0.50.

Æsthetics. By KATE GORDON. New York, Henry Holt and Co., 1909. — pp. 315.

Journals of Ralph Waldo Emerson 1820–1872. With Annotations. Two volumes. Edited by EDWARD WALDO EMERSON and WALDO EMERSON FORBES. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1909. — pp. xxvi, 394 ; xvi, 541.

The Human Race. By JAMES SAMUELSON. London, Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Lim., 1910. — pp. xii, 192.

Authority in Religion. J. H. LECKIE. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark, 1909. — pp. x, 238.

The Divine Worker in Creation and Providence. By J. OSWALD DYKES. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark ; Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909. — pp. xvi, 336.

St. Matthew's Gospel. With Introduction and Notes by EDWARD E. ANDERSON. Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark ; Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909. — pp. xxi, 243.

Studies from the Psychological Laboratory of Illinois. (The Psychological Review, Monograph Supplements, Vol. XI, No. 1.) Lancaster, Pa., The Review Publishing Co., 1909. — pp. 177.

A Study of the Conception of Nature among the Pre-Socratics. By W. A. HEIDEL. (Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. XLV, No. 4.) 1910. — pp. 54.

System der Aesthetik. Von JOHANNES VOLKELT. Band II. München, C. H. Beck'sche, 1910. — pp. xxii, 569. M. 10.50.

Die Entwicklung der Theologie in der Griechischen Philosophie. Von EDWARD CAIRD. Autorisierte Übersetzung von HILMAR WILMANNS. Halle, A. S. Max Niemeyer, 1909. — pp. xvi, 532.

Philosophische Reden und Vorträge. Von CARL STUMPF. Leipzig, J. A. Barth, 1910. — pp. 261. M. 5.

Der Pragmatismus. GUNTHER JACOBY. Leipzig, Verlag Dürr'schen Buchhandlung, 1909. — pp. 57. M. 1.20.

Einführung in die Erkenntnistheorie. GUSTAV STÖRRING. Leipzig, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1909. — pp. v, 330. M. 6.

Lessings Philosophie. Herausgegeben von PAUL LORENTZ. Leipzig, Verlag der Dürr'schen Buchhandlung, 1909. — pp. lxxxvi, 396. M. 4.50.

Schillers philosophische Schriften und Gedichte. Herausgegeben von EUGEN KÜHNEMANN. Zweite, vermehrte auflage. Leipzig, Verlag der Dürr'schen Buchhandlung, 1910. — pp. 437. M. 4.50.

Immanuel Kants kleinere Schriften zur Naturphilosophie. Von OTTO BUEK. Erste Abteilung. Zweite Auflage. Leipzig, Verlag der Dürr'schen Buchhandlung, 1909. — pp. xlii, 338. M. 4.

Shaftsbury. Ein Brief über den Enthusiasmus Die Moralisten. Ins Deutsche übertragen und eingeleitet von MAX FRISCHEISEN-KÖHLER. Leipzig, Verlag der Dürr'schen Buchhandlung, 1909. — pp xxxi, 212. M. 3.

De la Mettrie. Der Mensch eine Maschine. Übersetzt von MAX BRAHN. Leipzig, Verlag der Dürr'schen Buchhandlung, 1909. — pp. xxii, 72. M. 1.80.

Geschichte der Erziehung. Von F. M. SCHILLE. Leipzig, Verlag der Dürr'schen Buchhandlung, 1909. — pp. 166. M. 2.40.

Das Welterlebnis. Von E. ZSCHIMMER. Erster Teil. Leipzig, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1909. — pp. 77.

Le sens de l'existence. Par LUDWIG STEIN. Paris, V. Girard & E. Briere, 1909. — pp. xi, 534. 12 fr.

David Friedrich Strauss. La vie et l'œuvre. Par ALBERT LÉVY. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1910. — pp. iii, 292. 5 fr.

Dieu et Science. Par ÉLIE DE CYON. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1910. — xvi, 444.

L'art et le geste. Par JEAN D'UDINE. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1910. — pp. xvii, 284.

Les fonctions mentales dans les sociétés inférieures. Par L. LÉVY-BRUHL. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1910. — pp. 461.

Précis de Psychologie. Par HERMANN EBBINGHAUS. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1910. —pp. 316. 5 fr.

L'erreur morale établie par l'histoire l'évolution des systèmes. Par MAURICE PRADINES. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1909. — pp. viii, 702.

Principes de toute philosophie de l'action. Par MAURICE PRADINES. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1909. — pp. ii, 305.

Le sens de l'histoire. Par MAX NORDAU. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1910. — pp. 428. 7 fr. 50.

Essais sur la connaissance. Par GEORGE FONSEGRIVE. Deuxième édition. Librairie Lecoffre, J. Gabalda & Cie. — pp. 271. 3 fr. 50.

La philosophie de S. S. Laurie. Par GEORGES REMACLE. Bruxelles, M. Weissenbruch, 1909. — pp. xxxi, 524.

Problemi di estetica. Per BENEDETTO CROCE. Bari, Gius. Laterza & Figli, 1910. — pp. viii, 513.